

Apr 27, 1829

To

Hon N. Sanford

from Saml Moore
Director of the Mint

~~P. 20~~

I have the pleasure to say that the
coinage of ~~Half~~ ^{Half} ~~Dismes~~ Dimes, which
has been intermitted since 1805 is about
to be renewed with some improvement &c.

1/10/62

Letter No. 238

Mint Letter Book No. 2 (1824-1831) p. 108

"Sam'l Moore Dr. of the Mint

Jany 29, 1831

to

Saml D Ingham

Secy of Treas

I forward herewith ten dollars in our new quarters, an issue of which is this day commenced. One of the packages, containing five dollars, please hand to the president with my respects.

The changes from the former coins of this denomination consist partly in the reduction of the diameter of the dies, the employment of milling to form an elevated margin and leaving a portion of this margin blank, corresponding in these particulars with the improvements made in the Half and quarter eagles, dismes and half dismes. A similar improvement will as soon as practicable be introduced into the larger coins."

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Mint Letter Book No. 2 (1824-31), p. 70

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~~***~~

2061/2

1/10/62

Mint Letter Book No. 2 (1824-1831) p.80

No. 127

Mint of the United States

Philada. August 8th, 1829

Hon S.D.Ingham

Dear Sir

If our half Dismes have not yet reached Washington through the Banks, I will send you if you please 5 or 10 dollars worth, which you can replace by a Banknote. Would it be acceptable, or would it be liable to be misunderstood, if I should at the same time send a like specimen of them to the President, or to any other members of the Cabinet? They are praised but are not perfect, though, like the Dismes of this year, superior to any coins heretofore issued; - the higher edge given by milling, with the blank margin round the head, are valuable improvements. New original dies are necessary in order to improve them as I wish and shall ultimately, I hope, accomplish.

Yours ever truly,

Sam'l Moore

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Mint Letter Book No 2 (1824-1831) p. 80

~~Page 80~~

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Yours ever Truly,

Sam'l Moore

Minerals of these charges on Monday, to do a full report
P. H. L. July 15, 1852 Report on an Investigation
into the official conduct of the Chief Coiner
by Geo. W. Charles, Director, to the Mint
To H. Hodge, Acting Secy of the Treasury

2nd Charge

+++

2.

and in that said Peale, had, without authority of law, made use of the workmen and machinery of the Mint to carry on an extensive lucrative and improper business of manufacturing medals, for his own emolument and at the expense of the U.S., except for the precious metals contained and perhaps the copper or other material.

1st Charge

"Appropriation to his own benefit or gain of that to which he was not legally entitled."

Specification

1. In that said Franklin Peale, has, as aforesaid, repeatedly required workmen of the Mint to labor for his benefit, appropriating to himself the value of said labor; and especially in that he has ~~been~~ carried on, in the Mint, an extensive business of manufacturing medals for sale; without authority of law; ~~and~~ at the expense of the United States, except for the metals whereof they were made, and perhaps, some other materials; and without just distribution of the profits of said business to the workmen who performed the labor.

Richard L. McKulloch
Princeton, Sept 27th 1851

There was no law respecting the Mint making medals.
They just did it and the ^{chief} coiners received compensation separately
for it. Medals were given by the Mint to private individuals,
societies and corporations on application as there were no Treasury
directives as to do it or not to do it. The mint machinery and
workmen were often idle prior to the influx of California gold
and had time to ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~make~~ ^{make} medals. The metal was paid
for but the workmen did their job as a favor to the coiners and it
was not required and did not interfere with production. Old
machinery but in use was employed.

begin here
S. ↓
copies
244

Adam Eckfeldt had set up the practice of additional
compensation for the chief coiners for preparing medals
~~to present~~ ~~to~~ and Pease carried it on. Eckfeldt
struck medals on request and Pease followed suit.
The ~~the~~ ^{the} request was ^{the Mint employees} ~~promote~~
proper ~~no~~ ^{public} constitution in Nov 14, 1837. ^{Director}
and the President sent the article to the ^{the} Mint for
explanation of the facts:

To the editor

An article appeared in your paper a short time ^{since} setting
forth the disgraceful manner in which the medals ordered by Congress to be
presented to Genl. Taylor were presented with the Mint. The writer of the
article has forbore to inform the public of the full extent of the abuse
practised in the Mint at Philadelphia and referred to the manufacture of
medals.

For some time past the officers of the Mint have been in the habit of
making medals, not only for the Government to be distributed to the
Indian tribes, or presented to our victorious generals, but also for
private persons and corporations, and this business would have been
carried on for their profit, and to an extent which had added largely
to the compensation of these officers.

It does not appear by the published laws of the U. S. that Congress
has given authority to persons employed in the Mint thus to convert
it into a workshop for their private gain, nor even that medals
may be made in the Mint for the Government as a source of pecuniary
benefit to its salaried officers. But however that may be, there
can be no sufficient ~~valid~~ ^{excuse} offered to justify these
officers in employing the facilities of the Mint, at the expense of
U. S. to make medals for private persons and institutions,
and for their own gain, thereby interfering and competing with the
legitimate art and industry of the country, (the manufacture of medals)

Such protection of industry is protection with a vengeance. The whole business is corrupt and the officers engaged in it deserve the severest censure. And if the president has overlooked such official misconduct, the Congress should see to it, and deal with ~~the~~ those who have thus abused the responsible station they occupy as they justly merit.

~~James A. Smith~~

Archives of the United States

Letters from the U.S. Mint and Treasury
7/1/51 - 12/31/52 Vol 9 (V Series)

The Evening Express (New York) viciously attacked the Mint employees' private profit in a public institution on Nov. 14, 1850 and the President sent the article to Dr. Patterson, Director of the Mint for explanation of the facts:

To the editors

An article appeared in your paper a short time since, setting forth the disgraceful manner in which the medals ordered by Congress to be presented to Genl. Taylor were executed in the Mint. The writer of the article has forborne to inform the public of the full extent of the abuses practiced in the Mint at Philadelphia with reference to the manufacture of medals.

For some time past the officers of the Mint have been in the habit of making medals, not only for the Government, to be distributed to the Indian tribes, or presented to our victorious generals, but also for private persons and corporations and this business is said to have been carried on for their profit, and to an extent which has added largely to the compensation of their offices.

It does not appear by the published laws of the United States that Congress has given authority to persons employed in the Mint thus to convert it into a workshop for their private gain, nor even that medals may be made in the Mint for the Government as a source of pecuniary benefit to its salaries officers. But however that may be, there can be no sufficient valid excuse offered to justify these officers in employing the facilities of the Mint, at the expense of U.S. to make medals for private persons and institutions and for their own gain, thereby interfering and competing with the legitimate art and industry of the country, to the disadvantage thereof. Such protection of industry is protection with a vengeance. The whole business is corrupt and the officers engaged in it deserve the severest censure. And if the president has overlooked such official misconduct, then Congress should see to it, and deal with those who have thus abused the responsible station they occupy as they justly merit.

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7/1/51 - 12/31/52 Vol. 9 (V Series)

Mount of the United States
 Philade^a Aug 17, 1860
 Engs - Dept.

Heinrich:

In reflecting upon the suggestion made in your office on Mon. (13th inst) relative to the expediency of adopting some modification of the arrangements in this dept for the better security of the depts etc - a more precise control of the printing process etc - necessary process connected with the work, I am led to believe that some changes may be made with advantage to the public service.

As the only officer directly responsible for the accounting and operations of this unit is the commander of the unit, there appears to me a possibility, ~~of~~ ⁱⁿ the event of the loss of papers belonging to the Engineer's unit, to the official control of that officer, which excludes the knowledge or control

any authority given to any workman which precludes his knowledge or control
of the paper if he removes his responsibility ^{necessarily} from the document
then there is a temptation of not a pretext for unduly proceedings
where ^{then}, be sufficient - independent.

To guard against this contingency, which is now demonstrably unsafe - it should be allowed to take expenses from the dues with the limits of the Expense Dept. without an order from the Treasurer specifying the character of the pieces - the number to be struck etc - the expenses deliverable on ~~the~~ the dues to be struck & the expenses deliverable in form to him of such persons only, as he may select to receive them. + by the

In addition to this emergency security, would it be possible to have the construction of a Register to be entered in a book for the purpose of all the existing dies - stating where they are kept & under what conditions.

These dies no longer in use which I say, till he deemed
expedient to preserve, should be placed under seal, with intelligible
descriptions attached.

of the changes involved. In the above I have met with your
concurrence I shall be happy to confer with you more definitely,
respecting the order that may be required to give them effect.

Very Respectfully, ~~John S. [unclear]~~

J. R. Swade, Esq

John B Longacre.

Wm. H. & Co. United States Engineers, Dept Philad^a
Aug 22, 1860.

Dear Sir
In response to your request I make the following suggestions in relation to the use and control of the log in my trust.

I propose ~~to~~ put a book to enter the dies with number & description of each die, the
called "the Register of Dies". The dies to be marked with a number corresponding to that of the
Register unless the die may be described.

the first in order specifying the number of engineers & material which they will
be placed in the hands of the Engineer; and as duty alone shall be relieved
when the work is done, the work is to be done in the hands of the Engineer.

then when struck #2 No die to be used in the striking process ~~with~~ belonging to this
department without the authority of the Engineer, on any machine any workman violating
this rule to be liable to suspension at the discretion of the Director when reported.

I submit that the above suggestion is entirely fitting the most efficient means, checking & controlling my independence in the room, and I conclude that my behavior be proper to this department.

with Gene & Robert

2. Oct. 5. 1891.

John L. Swartz, Esq.

9/25
letter to

Taken from
Coinage laws of the United States
p. 84

Robert Patterson, Esq
Director of the Mint

Department of State
May 1, 1806

Sir:

On consequence of a representation from the
Director of the Bank of the United States that considerable
purchases have been made of dollars coined at the mint
for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable
further purchases and exportations will be made,
the President directs that all the silver to be coined
at the mint shall be of small denominations, so that
the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half
a dollar.

I am, etc

James Madison

Madison was Secy of State under Jefferson

Bullion value being greater than face value

It was 416 grains, but half dollar, and greater than 1 dime
was equivalent.

See

See 1933
Monetary p. 762
for citation

~~SECRET~~

Boston, Mass; Nov. 12, 1861.

Hon. James Pollock,
Director of the Mint of the United States.

The undersigned, a committee of the Boston Numismatic Society, were instructed to call your attention to the abuses which have of late years been practiced at the Mint of the United States, whereby numbers of Pattern pieces, and coins from dies of former years, have been freely struck, and disposed of by Employees of the Mint to dealers who have in turn disposed of them at great prices. Two years since Members of this Society were offered specimens of the dollar of 1804, of which, previously only three or four examples were known; on applying to the Director of the Mint he peremptorily replied that none had been struck; further investigation resulted in the fact being proven that three specimens had been struck, two of which had been sold for \$75.00 each; various pattern pieces, in large numbers, have also been issued without the sanction of the proper officers. Under these circumstances we respectfully urge the expediency of destroying the dies of the current coin, and also of pattern pieces at the close of each year.

Very Respectfully Yours,

George W. Pratt

Winslow Lewis

Henry Havenport

Jereh Colburn

Nov. 21 (1861)

Gentlemen

Yours of the 12 inst. has been rec'd.

The abuses to which you refer, if they have ever had an existence, can no longer be practiced in this Institution. The practice of striking pattern pieces and coins from dies of former years cannot be too strongly condemned; and great care is now taken to prevent the re-currence of any such abuse. All the dies of former years are secured in such manner that it is impossible for any one to obtain possession of them without the knowledge of the director. The dies of the current coins and of pattern pieces will be destroyed at the close of the year. The dies of the past few years have also been destroyed.

J. A. Pollock

Director

E. B. Clark
Facit: Union Sam

Waltham Mass Nov 2 1841

Dear James P. Wilson

I received of Mr. West of the Boston States

the manuscript a copy of the
"Boston Commonwealth's report" was forwarded to me by
Mr. West to the above named house of late year I received
in the State of the United States, which number of "Commonwealth's
of the State of the United States" from the State of the United States
fully stated, and explained by the people of the State
to be a document which was in the hands of the people, as great, more
two years ago, and members of the Society, the report was
of the State of the United States, of which, previously, only a few
examples were known, as applying to the State of the United States
State, to be a document which was in the hands of the people, as great, more
further investigation, and as to the fact, being, I am sure, that
that document has been written, but if what has been said
for it to correct, some of the errors, in long numbers, it
also been revised without the sanction of the State of the United States.
Under these circumstances, in expressing my regret, as
of destroying the name of the United States, and also of having it
placed at the disposal of the people.

Very respectfully,
Wm. West

Wm. West
Waltham Mass
Nov 2 1841
Josh. Wilson

James P. Wilson

Half Dollar, coarse design Nov 8, 1836
Reduction in diameter ~~1/2~~ 1/5th inch

Letter R.M. Patterson to Adam Eckfeldt 9/22/36

R.M. Patterson to ^{George} Newbald, Sept 6, 1836
Bk of America, N.Y.

R.M. Patterson to ^{Levi} Woodbury Nov 8, 1836 —

~~The~~ Director Robert ^M Patterson in his letter of
~~September~~ September 22, 1836 to Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner
requested the Eckfeldt dollars to be struck temporarily in
"the large screw press, the pieces being struck in a close seeded
or grooved collar." 1

~~Look at my 1834 half dollar for a~~
~~raised flat border.~~

Records of the Dept of State. Communications from
Special Agents ~~No 37 Roll 10~~ Vol 10 2/1/1832-3/4/37

Edmond Roberts, Spec Agt of U.S. to negotiate ~~special~~ commercial
treaties with Muscat, Siam, Cochinchina, Burma, Acheen
+ Japan

Treaties with Siam ⁽¹⁸³³⁾ and Muscat (1833)

Muscat presents ^{from U.S.} did not include coins (gold encased watch set in
pearls, tea, ~~nutmegs~~)

Sultan wrote Arabic only - He wrote ^{Pres} Jackson Oct 7 1833

Portsmouth N.H. Oct 8, 1834 from Edmond Roberts to John Forsyth
Relative to gifts for Sultan of Muscat

"I am rather at a loss to know what articles ~~what~~ ^{Washington} will be most
acceptable to the Sultan, but I suppose a complete set of new ~~in~~
gold + silver + copper coins of the U.S. neatly arranged in a box, each
of them to have an outward covering would be proper to send ~~nothing~~
to the Sultan, but to other American."

maps, firearms, swords, cut glass ship models, mapp. clock

March 31, 1835 - Reconfirmation of list of items for Sultan of Muscat

"A set of gold, silver + copper coins of the ~~U.S.~~ State

Also a set of coins, ~~some~~ for King of Siam.

N Y Apr 21, 1835

Edmund Roberts to John Forsyth Secy of State

" I rec'd the small package containing the two sets of coins from the Director of the Mint by S. Stuartwont Esq. -- as it was sent per mail, it was taxed with a heavy postage of Twelve dollars & 75 cents which I paid to Mr. S. "

Bombay Oct 23, 1835 Edmund Roberts to John Forsyth Secy of State
The presents were delivered in good order. We left Marseilles on the 10th inst, arrived here this day

Edmund Roberts died of dysentery at Macao on Jan 12, 1836
U.S. Flag Ship Peacock of Canton.

Roberts memo book shows:

Oct 1, 1835

" One box Coins (American) "

On Apr 5, 1836 King of Siam says given
1 case U.S. Coins 1 package

Aug 1962

Omitted (1804 material) from book

Letter to Snowden July 19, 1860 asking if 1804 dollar
was real thing — Answer from Snowden
said so. That person of name's dept says
there is no name of any so.

(from Tracy (set photo copy))

Pengelly's Hain vol p. 39, Item 921

Long comment about 1804 dollar

copy of future director or coiner

"I, really, interested reading"

The matter of the cases for the coins was further covered in the following letter dated December 2, 1834:

Department of State
Washington City
December 2d 1834

Sir

Insert
As the object of the Department in procuring the boxes for containing the coins intended to be sent as presents to Siam and Muscat is not only to preserve them from being soiled, but to show them to the greater advantage, the color of the interior lining and the form of construction are left to your discretion. It is also thought best upon reflection, that the whole of the work which is designed to be done upon the caskets should be executed at Philadelphia. After they have been prepared, therefore, in the way directed by a former letter from the Department, (Evidently that of Nov. 11, 1834 above referred to - W.B.) you will please to have them decorated on the exterior with some suitable device in gilding displaying the national emblems, the Eagle, stars, &c., in such manner as may be agreeable to your taste, or that of the artist employed. For the additional expense thus incurred, which it is presumed will not be considerable, you will be at liberty also to draw on the Department. If the articles are received here by the 20th of December, they will be in time to answer the purpose for which they are designed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very Resp.

John Forsyth

To Doct Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint

The Coin Collector's Journal
March-April, May-June, 1953, pp. 1, 2

-8/21/62-

Samuel Moore, Esq.
Director of the Mint, Phila.

Department of State

W. 31 March 1835.

Sir,

I will thank you to cause to be prepared two sets of the coins of the United States in caskets, similar to those already prepared for this Department. It is desired that they should be ready in time for the sailing of the United States sloop of war Peacock. That ship is now at Newyork under sailing orders, but her departure will, probably, be delayed until the 10th of April. As soon as they are ready, you will send them addressed to Edmund Roberts Esq. under cover to the collector of the customs. The colours of the casket's and of the linings is left to your own taste. It is hoped that all practicable despatch will be used in the fulfilment of this request.

I am, Sir, your obedt. Servt.

Signed - John Forsyth

interest, and have openly stated, w/ a view to assure the public, that there is a system of suitable checks & guards, against (iii) under or secret issues.

While providing for what may be regarded as a public exigency in making or striking & melting, by extend, the title possessed by the M, it is not intended to compete w/ private circulation in the market, but rather to ~~control~~ regulate the operations in this line, so far as it can be done w/o interfering w/ the specific duties of the institution. In fact, it is not intended to create any new issue, there is merely an additional use, or extension of the existing issue, for what even where called to be used as a medium for any authority, & not for any single body, except it be a body performing that function itself.

When a gold medal is issued, it will be advantageous where it does not interfere, unusually freely used, we have found others but not so good, giving rise to all grades of circulation, which is the very purpose of gold medals, meaning, however to support a pure gold.

Treasury Relations in plain terms, & partly regular statement & remarks. It may be said, however, in regard to the rule against striking any other than its proper date, that while in some cases it does make the same patterns & figures as are used in the case of current and the republican system of minting the medals is not entirely different from the one used in the case of the mint of the United States and if some lands are thus striking there is no real objection to be made there and the minting of the medals is not entirely different from the one used in the case of the mint of the United States and if some lands are thus striking there is no real objection to be made there and the minting of the medals is not entirely different from the one used in the case of the mint of the United States and if some lands are thus striking there is no real objection to be made there and the minting of the medals is not entirely different from the one used in the case of the mint of the United States and if some lands are thus striking there is no real objection to be 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minting of the medals is not entirely different from the one used in the case of the mint of the United States and if some lands are thus striking there is no real objection to be made there and the minting of the

Call for service notice. To note, however, that not
apply to such and is intended as a guide only. The
The first - 8 - 11 is a company, not a unit. The
Engineering shall be responsible for the work in
the area to be pulled for.

H - R L —
D. —

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST V MEDALS APPENDIX

March 31

1835

Presents for the King & Chief Minister of Siam

2 Swords, 2 Mirrors, 10 pairs of Lanyards, 2000 Cartridges, and 5 pairs of stone statuettes

"It is also proposed to present to the King of Siam in addition to the articles above enumerated as intended for him, a set of poems and a map of the U. States."

List of Articles proposed to be sent to the Sultan of Muscat

"A set of gold Silver & Copper coins of the U. States
A Map of the U. States
A rifle and a pair of pistols
A sword
A silk flag of the U. States
2 pairs of Lanyards

Edmund Roberts Spec Agent had ^{executive appointment} ~~not confirmed by Congress~~.

Spec Agent to extend commerce of the
US with ~~India~~ powers of the Indian and Pacific
oceans incl Muscat, Siam Cochin China, Borneo
and Japan.

Jan 27, 1832 1:73-5 ✓

1:76 ✓

Feb 14

July 23

1:76-8

Aug 15

1:78

Oct 28

1:78-81

Aug 5, 1834 1:108-9

Aug 21 1:109-11

Sept 18
26

1:111-13

Dec 8

1:122

Jan 30, 1835 1:125

16-31 Mar 1:129-40

Apr 3-17

1:140-50

Apr 18

1:154-5

Aug 27

1:150

To Consuls

1:181

re Roberts

Edmund Roberts. Special Agent
Appointed by president Jackson (not confirmed by Congress)

First instructions 27 Jan 1832 from Edw. Livingston

11/1/32

Pay \$6⁰⁰ per day plus expense - V. S. Sloop of War Peacock
\$500 for presents - Blank passports to fill in.

Will pretend he is Captain's Clerk

Jan 20
1832

As to the Museum, Muscat

~~Muscat~~ "Husband your presents as much as possible

going only what you find essential. Among the
articles sent out are some of no great value
to be given to the under officers where you first
land."

After Muscat, then Burma, ~~China~~ Siam + Cochinchina
Sumatra, Malacca Borneo

10/28/32 Shipping "arms and accoutrements" ^{as} ~~to the~~ ^{8/15}
Go to Japan if you wish

Oct 18, 1832 | ~~from~~ ^{from} Treaty with Cochinchina

Aug 5, 1834 from John Forgyth

"I will thank you for a description ~~of the~~ a sketch
of the swords which you think it would be proper to
send to Siam."

He had reported from Cochinchina + Siam + was
asked for a report on Muscat.

Feb 1/34 "the presents promised are the sent out"

"For the present of One Hundred Dollars to the ^(prime minister)
Phra ^{Klong} ~~King~~ of Siam which you state was omitted
to be charged in your account ***"

9/18/34 To Roberts at Portsmouth N.H.

William M Rice Esq, the District Attorney, of the U.S. at New York has been requested to procure the various presents to be sent to the King of Siam and his Chief Minister when the Treaty is forwarded for ratification ***

As it is not thought expedient (if it be practicable) to purchase the Statues, it is desirable to know what other gift, within the bounds of a moderate expenditure, would be likely to be most acceptable to the King.

9/16/34 asking for suggestions of presents to be tendered on ratification of Treaty with Sultan of Muscat.
"without requiring any large expenditure of money" (~~not if~~)

12/8/34 Articles will be ready to go

1/30/35 more about the payment of the money to the Phra ^{Chulalongkorn} ~~Fulcrum~~

Mar 16/35 ^{John Brough} Slough, ready, Mar 15, 1835

"and in the meantime to send to the Department without the least delay, a list of the presents which it will be necessary to take with you to be used in the promotion of your future negotiations, in addition to those which remain in your possession from a former purchase and which ~~and~~ you will bring with you to New York, in order to be shipped. The articles yet to be procured, together with your instructions and such other documents as are requisite, will be delivered to you at that city."

Mar 17, 1835 What happened to the presents you received

3/10/35 ^{Pinkney} Presents for Siam + Muscat stored in N.Y.

3/31/35 To Edmund Roberts at N.Y. from John Forsyth

A letter has been written from the Department to the Director of the Mint requesting that the coins mentioned in the lists may be put up in a proper manner and be forwarded to you at New York, under cover to the Collector of the Port.

Two lists

~~First~~ Presents for Cochon China

A set of mints of the Naval Victories of the U.S.

"Set of coins from the Mint of the ~~United~~ States"

Map of U.S., ~~two~~ splendid silver, pair of pistols

Musical box, gold watch, cut glass

Ten Marine shirts (2 bushes, + 8 axes)

Presents for Japan

A set of coins of the U. States

and the same as for Cochon China

Rig.
Jan 17, 1834

67

35, 2

March 1st

Mr. Pridade, the Captain of the Post, came to converse about the presents intended for the King, and ~~also~~ wished to know of what they consisted. He said that before they would be taken to the King, officers would be sent to see that they were proper to be delivered to him. He was told what the presents consisted of, and that they were only a few small articles, bought in China, by the Envoy, those sent out from the United States, not having come to hand. But if the King favored any particular things, and would mention it before the departure of the mission, they should, he was told, be forwarded with the ratification of the Treaty.

March 6 this evening Mr. Pridade paid a half private, a half official visit, to inform the Envoy, that, until the presents for the King had been seen and reported on, a day could not be appointed for the audience of the King. repeat small presents etc.

defect was found

prices asked etc.

didn't like them



M



To ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO. Dr.

B. G. JOHNSON, Prop.

408 OLIVE STREET

These Goods Are Sent on Consignment and Approval and the Title in the Consignor Does Not Pass Until They Are Paid For.

showing head of nephew

\$100 present for showing
heads

93

42

61

In the afternoon of the 15th the Envoy
and suite dined by invitation
at the pleva Klange, in order to
do honor to the ceremony of shaving the heads
of some of his children. This ceremony ~~was~~ is
performed when the children are about 13 or
14 years of age as it is considered very important
the festivities last several days - and numerous
presents are made to the father, consisting
usually of greater or smaller sums of money.
According to the custom of the Country,
the Envoy took a present of \$100 in his
hand.



M



To ST. LOUIS STAMP & COIN CO. Dr.

B. G. JOHNSON, Prop.

408 OLIVE STREET

These Goods Are Sent on Consignment and Approval and the Title in the Consignor Does Not Pass Until They Are Paid For.

June 22 1883
 S. I must not omit
 to mention that presents
 are indispensable in these
 countries, they are considered as a mark
 of respect, & render the donor of more
 or less consequence according to their amount
 magnitude. Both in China & Siam, among
 the first questions asked was whether presents
 have you for the King? considering it as
 matter of course that you have
 not come empty handed

Butwin June 22, 1853

28

23 plus intended for use as
presents at C China Siam
Museum, but which unfortunately
arrived too late - taken aboard
the Pleacock - if pos. carry them
aboard to Brazil or not to see
by merchant vessel

July 19 - I have kept on Board the Pleacock of this
merchandise per Boxer packages No 19 to 23 inclusive
Five packages - the remainder from No 1 to 18
inclusive - Eighteen packages I have shipped by
Thompson Roberts & Co by the first ~~packet~~ American
Vessel for the U. States - neither the Pleacock
or the Boxer could take any more of them
I have been under the necessity of paying an entrance
duty of one p.c.t. & other charges on them,
which must be placed to a new account. We
sail on the 21st for Moscat direct
ER

April 3
 late in the evening, the Phos Keary
 sent his boat downing to sell the Amoy.
 His object, it appeared, was to state what presents
 the King and himself desired to have sent
 out with the ratification

no more

shows
 Scotland House
 Carpenter (Barrington)

78

Oct 8, 1834

represents 84

do you want more presents
 from Egypt

Egypt do well
 yearly send to me
 much more

First of to make these observations
 I am at a loss to know at least what
 would be most interesting to